

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 102.

Montreal, Thursday, February 19, 1914

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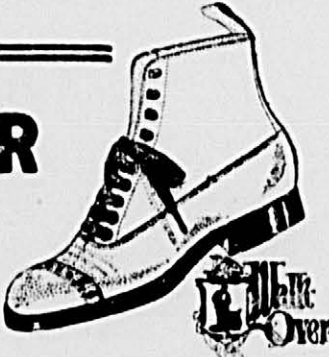
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black boots. It will be worthy of your attention
to inspect same.

Also a number of broken lines suitable for
spring wear.

Walk-Over Boot Shop

521 St. Catherine St. West.



UGHTRED WINS CUP

Reford Public Speaking Trophy

INTERVENTION

Lively Discussion on the Various
Aspects of the Mexican
Question

Cliff Oughtred, Arts '15, who made
a brilliant speech in favor of the United
States intervention in Mexico, won the
Reford Cup trophy at the Impromptu
public speaking contest in the Union
last evening. All of the eight ten-
minute arguments put forward by the
contestants were closely reasoned and
well presented. The judges were Jus-
tice Greenhalgh and Mr. Stearns, and
in the audience were Mrs. Reford, Dean
Moyse, Dr. Leacock and Prof. Harvey.

Dean Moyse gave a delightful little
talk while the judges were settling on
their decision.
The expense of carrying on war with
Mexico, and the suffering entailed in
going through the horrors of war were
placed by the negative in contrast with
the plea for alleviation of the suffer-
ings already borne by the citizens of
Mexico, and of the loss of capital and
interest by foreign investors in Mexican
industries. The Monroe doctrine ob-
tained frequent mention.

The speakers in favor of intervention
painted grim pictures of the atrocities
wrought in the revolution-stricken
country. Cliff Oughtred maintained
that every nation was in duty bound
to enforce order, and a settled condi-
tion of affairs, not only within its own
borders, but in all civilized countries,
and touched on the international aspect
of the case.

When there was trouble in Mexico, it
developed upon England and the United
States to interfere, since their financial
and commercial interests were inter-
twined with the progress of Mexico. The
passage of the Monroe Act by the
United States forbade intervention in
this case, by England, and it became
the duty of the United States to take
the responsibility.

Oughtred cited cases of cruelty which
in themselves seemed to merit inter-
vention on the part of the United
States. General Villa, he said, had
boasted that in two years he himself
had shot 40 persons. There was war
and rapine and ravage from the borders
of the Rio Grande, south to the Gulf.
Intervention was necessary not only to
protect these people, but to protect
foreign people and interests.

He outlined the history of conditions
in Mexico up to the present time, re-
ferring not only to General Villa, but
to General Huerta, and to leaders in
the various guerilla armies that are
fighting for supremacy in Mexico.

Opening the argument for the affir-
mative, Rudyk, Law '16, said he
thought the specific instance of inter-
vention implied in the subject of the
debate was that the United States
should cross the border with an armed
force, and take possession of the Mexi-
can capital. Things must be so order-
ed by the new government that all citi-
zens of Mexico have equal rights, and
all foreign residents shall have the pro-
per amount of freedom. He touched on
two policies which he thought Presi-
dent Wilson might adopt in the circum-
stances in which he was placed at the
present time. The Peace Policy was
working out badly, and the alternative
was war.

He entered into a discussion of the
Monroe doctrine, and spoke of its suc-
cess in the case of the Venezuelan trou-
ble, and of the Philippine question. He
argued that it had been said that if
Spain had been allowed to retain those
Pacific Ocean Islands, not only their
old evil rule would be renewed, but
the trade of the newly acquired colonies
with the United States would be closed.
President Quincy Adams had therefore
exercised sagacity when he passed the
Monroe Doctrine. This doctrine has
been enlarged to permit of the aggran-
dizement of the United States, and the
country had used it to interfere where
there were internal quarrellings in other
American nations.

"The policy President Wilson ought to
adopt," concluded Mr. Rudyk, "is to
rap them on the knuckles and spank
them a bit."

"The advocates for intervention,"
said H. H. Hemming, "draw attention
to the half billion dollars invested in
Mexico, which would be lost if the
United States did not save it, but the
crossing of the first American regiment
Continued on page 2

THIS MAN IS THE FATHER OF JANE IN 'THE SENIOR PLAY'

To Mr. Bill McConnell, the conserva-
tive whip, has fallen the signal honor
of playing the role of the father of
Jane in "The Manoeuvres of Jane." He
has to get into a rage at his daughter
frequently, and he likes it. Getting
mad is one of the best things Bill
does.

YES!
"Hello," she cried.
In joyful voice.
To him she spied,
Upon the ice.

"Beware," said he.
"To greet me thus,
In accents free,
Might cause a fuss."
N. D. G.

LITERAL.
William Chase, the painter, is a
teacher whose criticisms are waited
with some trepidation by his pupils.
One "criticism" day Mr. Chase came
to the canvas of a pretentious and vain
young man, who was considering with
obvious complacency, a portrait which
he had smeared thereon.
"It's coming out nicely," he told
Mr. Chase.
Chase said not a word, but took tur-
pentine bottle, paint knife, and rag,
and worked industriously at the can-
vas until there was a clean surface
there.
"Ah, yes," he remarked, "it's com-
ing out nicely."

HUGESSON HAS SCARLET FEVER.

A. K. Hugesson has contract-
ed scarlet fever. He was taken
to the Alexandria Hospital yester-
day morning. It is stated
that his case is a very light one,
but will, nevertheless, mean a
confinement of at least six
weeks.

MEDS. MEET ON FRIDAY

W. W. Chipman, Professor of
Obstetrics, Will Speak

On Friday evening the Medical So-
ciety will hold a meeting after a lapse
of several weeks.
W. W. Chipman, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.
S., Professor of Obstetrics and Syme-
ctomy in the Medical School, will be
the principal speaker.
The subject of the address will be
"A Description of Dr. Mayo's Clinic."
The Mayo brothers and their sur-
gery are now world famous. For that
reason and Dr. Chipman's ability as a
speaker, will doubtless bring out a
large attendance.

Messrs. Grant and Arnott will give
a report of the successful Medical Din-
ner held a short time ago.

The musical programme will consist
of a mandolin duet by Messrs. Mc-
Creedy and Gallagher, and a vocal
solo by Mr. C. P. Jones.

The closing event will be the usual
case report.

DICK MATHER HAS QUITE RECOVERED

Dick Mather, demonstrator in Science
who has been spending the last two
weeks in the isolation hospital with a
mild attack of smallpox, has quite
recovered and was seen about town
the day before yesterday.

The members of the Knights of the
Round Table order who had been kept
from attending classes on account of
the recent threatened outbreak were
allowed to return to college yester-
day. They will be kept busy getting
up back work for some time to come.
Though the holiday might be ad-
vantageous in some ways, they did not find
it altogether to their liking in view
of the fact that their courses are bound
to suffer considerably in consequence.

MINING SOCIETY HEARS TALK ON PHOTOGRAPHY

Lecture by Mr. Werner—First
Aid Classes to be Resumed

The second of a series of 5 lectures
on the subject of Photography was given
before the Mining Society by Mr.
Werner. The meeting was attended
by quite a number of students from
other courses, as well as by most of
the Miners.

The first aid classes, which were
discontinued for a time on account
of Dr. MacLachlan's illness, will be re-
sumed next week, probably on Thurs-
day.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

The meeting of the Historical
Club, which was called for 8
o'clock, has been postponed until
further notice.

DISCOVERS RADIUM IN BRAZILIAN ORE

President Branner, of Stanford,
Finds Valuable Metal, While
Testing for Other Substances

While testing specimens which had
been sent him from South America,
President J. C. Branner, head of the
Geology and Mining Department of
Stanford, has discovered radium-bearing
ore of extreme value. The speci-
mens, which President Branner
was working in his laboratory are from
the state of Ceara, in Brazil.

The ore which led to the discovery
was a pinch of greenish yellow earth,
less than a thumbnail of carnotite, one
of the two known sources of radium.
Dr. Branner was testing for other min-
erals when his attention was called to
the carnotite.

News of the discovery has been sent
to Brazil. The exact location of the
region from whence the samples came
has been kept secret, as has the name
of the sender of the ore specimens.

Only two carnotite deposits are
known to exist in the United States.
Both are located in the West, one in
Colorado and the other in Utah. Aus-
tralia has the largest carnotite de-
posits. From the carnotite ore, is ob-
tained uranium oxide, and radium
comes from the latter substance. Ac-
cording to geologists but 2 per cent.
of the carnotite is uranium oxide, and
only one part in 3,000,000 of this
oxide is radium. This makes the price
of radium about \$99,000 per gram.

Dr. Branner is well acquainted with
the geology of Brazil, as he has spent
considerable time there on govern-
mental work. He has written a text-
book on Brazilian geology.

He was awarded the Hayden medal
in 1911 for his distinguished contri-
butions to geology, and is recognized
as one of the world's foremost geolo-
gists.

Two Stanford men, H. L. Small, '11,
and R. H. Soper, ex-'12, now in the em-
ploy of the Brazilian government, will
at all probability aid in any investi-
gation which may follow.

KNOWLEDGE OF SPACE

The Logical Basis of Geometry

EUCLEAN SYSTEMS

Euclid's Definition of a Straight
Line Purely Psychological

With the purpose of bringing out
the nature and extent of the certainty
which attaches to the knowledge of
space, R. M. Ferguson read an inter-
esting paper before the Philosophical
Society last evening on "The Logical
Basis of Geometry." After the con-
clusion of his address a discussion
arose, and the speaker was heartily
congratulated for his talk. It was
stated that his speech should be read
again, outside the confines of the So-
ciety.

Geometry, he said, was provisional
and was defined as the science which
investigated the properties of space.
He outlined three of the more impor-
tant geometrical methods. The first
was the ordinary Euclidean system
built on a collection of definitions and
axioms. The second, the Cartesian or
Analytic method, in which every point
is represented by its co-ordinates, which
are Algebraic Quantities. And
deductions are carried out with these
symbols by ordinary mathematical
methods. The third was Projective
Geometry, which deals with the sys-
tem of points and lines, but takes no
account of distance. This division is
interesting from a logical standpoint,
but according to Mr. Ferguson, has no
practical applications.

Having sketched the method of geo-
metric procedure, he took up more ex-
actly the problem itself. He consid-
ered the position taken up in Bertrand
Russell's Foundation of Geometry. Mr.
Ferguson sought to determine how far
Geometry is demonstrable and certain,
and how far its truths are liable to
the errors which are always possible
in any piece of knowledge which de-
pends on observation, i.e., on particu-
lar sense perceptions of certain in-
dividuals. Briefly, how far is Geometry
A Priori, and how far Empirical? Em-
pirical knowledge was defined as knowl-
edge pre-supposed in experience, but
not necessarily existing before experi-
ence.

Mr. Ferguson went on to examine
the systems of Geometrical reasoning.
EUCLEIDIAN SYSTEMS.
Euclid's definition of a point and a
line was accepted. But his definition
of a straight line as lying evenly be-
tween its extreme points, was consid-
ered purely psychological. The defi-
nition of it as the shortest distance
between two points involved a circle,
as distance pre-supposed a straight
line.

The definitions being pronounced
unsatisfactory, he criticized next the
axioms. The arithmetical axioms, Mr.
Ferguson said, could not be applied to
space, as space was not in two dimen-
sions, but in three. The axioms stat-
ing that figures have magnitude. The
axiom of super-position implies that
positions can move, which is absurd,
and must be replaced by the axioms
of congruence regarding spatial fig-
ures, and a free axiom that there
must be a distance between any two
points. As a result of this, Euclid's proof
of the Fourth Proposition, which
proves the equality of triangles, is
valueless, and will require a further
axiom.

This axiom of parallel has been re-
cognized as a weak point in the system,
and those who have conducted re-
searches in the Nineteenth Century,
such as Lobatchewsky, Bolyai, Rie-
man, Helmholtz, Klein, and others,
have shown a possibility of so con-
structing by Geometry, that "several
intersecting straight lines may be par-
allel to a third line." (2) Two straight
lines may be in two points; (3)
and a straight line may enclose a space.

All material systems, however, as-
sume three axioms: The axiom of con-
gruence, the axiom that space must
have a finite integral number of di-
mensions, and the axiom that there
must be a distance between any two
points. These were found to be neces-
sary and A Priori.

An outline was given with a rigid
definition of any Euclidean system af-
ter Hilbert's Grundlagen der Geometrie.
This was found to involve, be-
sides the axioms given above, that the
Number of Dimensions was Three, and
the Euclidean straight line, and the
axiom of parallels. The first of these
was held to be given immediately in
sensation, while the others were de-
rived from measurements, and may not
be exactly true.

RUMOURS SKIRTS ARE ALWAYS MORE OR LESS TRAILING

There is another rumor afoot about
the Senior Play. It is that specu-
lators are quietly trying to buy up all
the available tickets, hoping to re-sell
them at a great profit next week.
This seems improbable.

RHODES SCHOLARS ARE GOOD ATHLETES.

A recent issue of the London Times,
in treating the subject of athletics in
England, says that the annual fresh-
man games recently held at Oxford,
every event was won by a Rhodes
scholar. Not a single prize was won
by a native Englishman.

COLLEGE EVANGELIST DISCUSSES MORALS.

That there was less immorality in
the American colleges of the present
time than ever before was the state-
ment of E. C. Morrey, the college evan-
gelist, who spoke at the University of
Chicago last week.

He advocated a strenuous programme
and athletics as preventatives of sin,
and praised the religious teachings of
the day.

STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS OF MCGILL DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS WITH THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

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in the City of Montreal. Its charter (different from that of all other banks)
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receive and to SAFELY INVEST savings, however moderate, of the widow,
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be large or small.
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Over \$4,000,000 cash distributed to policyholders at last declara- tion of profits, being 26.8% of the with-profit premiums received during the quinquennium.	ECONOMY Expenses 13.95% of premium income.
	CLAIMS No claim has ever been contested.

The building of all the houses, the mills, the bridges and
the ships and the accomplishment of all other great
works which have rendered man civilized and happy,
have been done by the savers, the thrifty, and those who
have wanted their resources have always been their
slaves.

The time to begin to save
money, no matter how small
the sum is NOW.

Write at once for particulars of special
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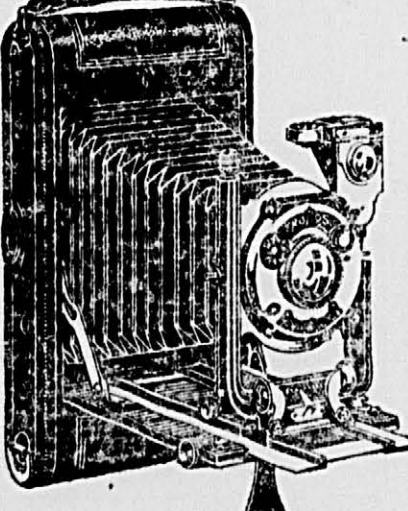
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EVERY THURSDAY EVENING THEY MEET TO PRACTICE

Yes, there is another practice to-
night.

As regularly as Thursday comes, so
regularly must the undergraduate musi-
cians repair to the Hall and engage in
their weekly musical work-out.
The proposition now facing the Or-
chestra is that of preparing a suitable
selection of music for the Senior Play,
a week from to-morrow night. Two or

three of the pieces that have already
been chosen, do not present any serious
difficulty, but in the case of the others
there is still some room for improve-
ment.
The players of wind instruments are
requested to come prepared to be a
little more lively than they were last
week. It was stated on that occasion
that they had a tendency to be a lit-
tle lazy.

BILL HUGHES AND MACKENZIE SPEAKS AT HALL ON SUNDAY

Bill Was Mixed Up in a Trial Once—F. S. Mackenzie Has Earn-
ed a Reputation as a Sincere Speaker

"Bill" Hughes, who is to speak at
the Hall next Sunday, needs no intro-
duction to McGill men. As one of the
stars on the Senior Hockey team for
the last few years, he has been promi-
nently in the eye of the student pub-
lic. He added to his reputation this
fall by playing such a hard, consistent
game on the Championship Football
team.
He is not so well known as a speak-
er to the students who have come up to
McGill during the last few years.
Those who remember the "trial" of
Dan Gillmor, over the Sifton affair a
number of years ago, will recall the
forensic speech made by "Bill" on that

occasion, when there was so much ex-
citement.
The other speaker will be Mr. Frank
McKenzie, Arts '14, President of the
McGill Y. M. C. A. Frank is a speak-
er of note, having successfully held a
number of positions out West, at St.
Anne's, and also at Outremont, where
he gained a reputation as a good
speaker.
Both of these men have had wide ex-
perience and are well fitted to talk on
personal, practical religion. It isn't of-
ten that McGill men have the oppor-
tunity to hear their fellow students,
who are in the mill themselves, and
know just what problems a student has
to face. They are sure to have some-
thing practical and interesting to say,



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College Friendships

Make college life worth while. Coca-Cola is a friend worth knowing and having all the way through from Freshman to Senior year. It will fill your college days with pleasure, health and benefit.

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THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant practice of exercises, drill and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered, and by the Regulations of the Law Examination for Dominion Land Surveyors, to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 15 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Military Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q. 94-5,
12-15-52322.

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VAIN POMP.

A diner at a dinner in Nice said of New York's new rich:

"It is incredible how many servants these people have tumbling over one another. Pass their palaces of pale limestone fronting the park and you'll see a lackey at every window and two at every door."

"They tell a story about a Fifth Avenue food king, who, blustering into the

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house at four o'clock in the morning, growled:

"Hello, where's all the servants?"

"If you please, sir," the butler answered respectfully, "when it came three o'clock I thought you was spending the night out, and ventured to send most of the footmen off to bed, sir."

"Humph," growled the food king, "venture to send 'em off to bed eh? Fine piece of impudence! Suppose I'd happened to bring a friend home, then there'd only have been you seven to let us in!"—Washington Star.

THE NAVY QUESTION.

There was a young woman named Banker,

Who slept while the ship lay at anchor;

She woke in dismay

When she heard the mate say:
"Now hoist up the top sheet and spunk-er!"

THE CIVIL ENGINEER AND HIS RELATIONS TO SOCIETY

Being an article run in the Canadian Engineer of recent issue by Sam G. Porter, B.A., B.Sc., M. AM. Soc. C.E., Irrigation inspecting engineer of the Dominion Government.

The engineering profession is constantly meeting with these criticisms with regard to its members: 1st, That they are narrow in their mental training and habits. 2nd, That they are lacking in practical business sense. 3rd, That they are too little interested in the welfare of the community, or of society.

Let us ascertain what justification there is for these criticisms and how they should be met.

NARROWNESS

Most engineering students confine their energies to strictly technical topics and take under protest what few subjects of general culture are forced upon them. As a consequence, they graduate and enter upon their work with little knowledge of what is termed the humanities. Having chosen a work that calls for technical skill, they naturally give their attention to the questions which will advance their usefulness and professional standing. Furthermore, their work, especially in their early years, usually leads them away from, rather than into, contact with social and commercial influences. They are pioneers, they are on the firing line, always advancing before they are permitted to enjoy the civilizing results of their own conquests. How natural it is, then, that they should acquire habits of thought and action out of sympathy with the social problems of the day—not in the sense that they are antagonistic to social and political progress, but are merely negligent and apathetic towards them.

To the extent that this habit predominates is the criticism of narrowness justified. Our profession is worthy of the highest possible respect; the possibilities of its service to the community are unlimited; a devotion to its work is to be encouraged; but to put it on a pedestal and over-estimate its value to the exclusion of an appreciation of other things is undoubtedly a symptom of narrowness.

LACK OF BUSINESS SENSE

If the first criticism is established, the second and third will naturally follow as corollaries. Some of the qualities and conditions which have been pointed out above as tending towards narrowness, should, if properly applied, bring about the opposite result. The engineer is trained to be exact, to be accurate, to consider all the elements of a problem before arriving at a conclusion. He is in daily contact with inexorable laws. He must study nature's forces and combat or utilize them.

If, however, the exercise of these duties appeals to and develops only the technical side of his nature, a big part of the lesson is lost. The failure of engineers to reach a high rank in practical matters and in influence is not always through want of technical attainments. More often it is through a lack of broad outlook, an appreciation of the true proportions of things, a right perspective of practical values. The man who keeps his eyes too closely riveted to the technical problems is too apt to lose sight of the practical ones. He will not be trusted, and, therefore, not qualified to be trusted with the broader, practical questions which are usually the dominating ones. The man who solves them is the man who becomes boss.

In addition, then, to technical attainments, habits and energy, which we will assume that most engineers have and which we will not here discuss, he must have (a) a broad outlook, (b) a right perspective of practical values, and (c) a well-developed sense of personal responsibility. Without these qualities he may make a useful man, even a necessary man, but not a great man; not a leader. But if he has these qualities in addition to his first and is trained to use them, he is in the accurate observation and application of the laws of cause and effect, he should forge well to the front as a leader of affairs.

A BROAD OUTLOOK

Too seldom is it the engineer who can be credited with the conception of the plans for big enterprises. Or, if he conceives them he seems to lack the leadership necessary for putting them into effect, and some trained in comprehensive grasp becomes the controlling brain of the head. Then the engineer is hired to work out the details of projects which others direct and benefit from.

A man of broad experience who knew whereof he spoke, said: "It is far easier to hire engineers than to hire men." Why is this true? Why do so many engineers allow themselves to be mere units in a system of cogs in a machine to be used by other men? Why, unless this second criticism is justified, have they not enough personality, enough force of character to direct and to control affairs instead of always being the hired man? Why do they not hire lawyers and financiers instead of always being hired?

It is estimated that more than 80 per cent. of the skilled labor of the world is directed by engineers. And yet the engineers are not in many cases actually the bosses. They are only hired superintendents taking their orders from the men who are blessed with this broad grasp of practical affairs and with ability for leadership.

A RIGHT PERSPECTIVE OF PRACTICAL VALUES

As used here "perspective" means placing things in their proper relations to each other, giving them their proper relative values. Some men never arrive at an appreciation of this essential element. They can never distinguish between the essential and the non-essential; between the fundamental and the ornamental. Unfortunately, some engineers have this failing in respect to practical, or business matters. They have no business judgment. They have no appreciation of values. They are the ones that bring upon the profession the criticism that its members are lacking in practical business sense. Of course, the same accusation is true of members of all other professions. But we are engaged here in

self analysis and will not permit ourselves the satisfaction of hiding behind the faults of others.

Even if the engineer does not aim to be a commercial manager, but confines himself as a specialist strictly to the engineering branch of his profession, still his practice must be in harmony with the commercial conditions of his specialty.

Someone has defined engineering as a "compound of common sense and mathematics." This is a good definition to bear in mind.

A SENSE OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

A general fault of the times, not restricted by any means to engineers, but one of which they are also guilty, is the lack of a feeling of responsibility on the part of the individual. It is an ailment too common a practice to shift responsibility from one shoulder to another, and to get into the habit of looking upon all mistakes as being the other fellow's fault. More effort is frequently expended in finding reasons why one is entitled to be excused, than in his full duty or bearing the responsibility for a failure than in an honest effort to meet his obligations. The mental habit of self-justification for mistakes committed is an evidence of weakness of character.

Such a tendency is an outgrowth of a lack of discipline which is manifest in our modern institutions of all kinds—commercial, educational and political. It is, in turn, has grown out of an abuse of the principle of personal liberty. An extreme example is seen in the socialistic idea that has been advanced in many of our cities that one is not personally responsible for making one's own living, but is entitled to be supported by the community.

Responsibility is a cumulative quality. Coupled with discipline it makes the individual responsible to his chief, and his chief responsible not only for himself but for those under him. Thus it extends from the lowest to the highest rank, no one being excused from its operation. Without it, efficient organization is impossible.

One who is lacking in the particular quality of honesty, which has here been called the sense of personal responsibility, is not likely to acquire the full confidence of his associates. Business organization makes it necessary that one in an important executive position see most of the facts regarding the work for which he is responsible through the eyes of his subordinates. The subordinate, then, must be not only accurate in his observations, but honest and loyal in his mental attitude with respect to the obligations and responsibilities which rest upon him.

PRESENT TENDENCIES

A study of the present day activities of the business world shows that, the engineering profession is rapidly enlarging. The engineering professor is passing from the period in which mere design and construction are its sole duties, into a much broader field—and the engineer's influence is all broadening accordingly. He is essentially a business man, an adjuster of business relations and investments. Commission for appraisals, valuations and public management are calling more and more for engineering services, and in turn making the engineer more of an economist and business manager.

It is gratifying to note this tendency on the part of engineers to qualify for business administration. It is also gratifying to note that the public is beginning to recognize their worth. Some notable examples have recently occurred of the public confidence in the ability of the engineer to administer big business affairs with integrity and greater efficiency than can be expected through the usual political administration. The City of Dayton, Ohio, has recently created the office of city manager, and offered a salary of \$15,000. The City of Ottawa has recently made a contract with Sir Alexander Binnie, the well-known English engineer, whereby it turns over to him for the remarkable sum of \$1,000,000 the engineering and administrative control of the design and construction of their proposed \$8,000,000 waterworks system.

The point to be emphasized here is not the big fee, but the evident tolerance for big business affairs with integrity and greater efficiency than can be expected through the usual political administration. The City of Dayton, Ohio, has recently created the office of city manager, and offered a salary of \$15,000. The City of Ottawa has recently made a contract with Sir Alexander Binnie, the well-known English engineer, whereby it turns over to him for the remarkable sum of \$1,000,000 the engineering and administrative control of the design and construction of their proposed \$8,000,000 waterworks system.

A former mayor of the City of New York, in testifying before a legislative committee, made the statement that if he were to be confined in his selection of heads of departments to men who could assume their duties and be prepared at once to administer the work of the several departments efficiently without devoting any of his time to the learning of the office to learning what was expected of them, he would be obliged in a large proportion of cases to name civil engineers.

Public sentiment is steadily growing more favorable to the engineer in respect to his appointment to responsible public positions. This sentiment is being aided by the various engineering organizations of the country, especially by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, which has been conducting an active campaign along this line. Evidence of the betterment of conditions affecting the opportunities of open engineers is also seen in the great increase within recent years of the numbers of engineers holding positions of administrative and executive responsibility with railroad companies, and with other big corporations. A few years ago engineers were not considered practical enough to fill such offices as that of business manager or president. Now, scores of them are held creditably by engineers.

Another fact bearing upon this point is the vast increase in the last few years of the amount of construction work done directly under the direction

of engineers instead of the old-time "practical" contractor. Notable examples are the Panama Canal and the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The prejudice which formerly existed against engineers and kept them out of the business side of construction has so far disappeared that nearly all the big contracting firms are either entirely controlled by engineers or depend largely upon engineering advice for guidance.

All these are favorable symptoms and tend to broaden the scope of the engineer's opportunities. In recognition of the demands for competent engineering managers, some of the engineering schools, notably the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are offering courses in engineering management to prepare engineers for executive positions. Let us hope that a healthy progress in this direction will continue and that engineers will prove themselves able by demonstration to refute the criticism that they are lacking in practical business sense.

Citizenship.—Coming now to the last of the three criticisms—that the engineer is too little interested in the welfare of the community, or of society, there is much to be said. Modern progress is to a large extent a monument to the engineer. He, more than any other class of men, has been responsible for the marvelous advance made during the past century. Millions of persons, and communities, and the development of power, are the chief factors in creating modern conditions and these are largely the work of engineers. This being the case, why do engineers occupy a position of so little prominence in the conduct of public affairs? The number of engineers who have become notable for their activities and influence in the political and social affairs of their country is few, deplorably few, in comparison with the importance of the engineer's work in modern civic life.

One reason, of course, is that they are usually employed temporarily for a specific piece of work and when it is completed they move on to something else, thus obtaining no material footing or interest in a community. This is more generally the case than it seems. The engineer is not a permanent fixture in the community. He does not receive due praise and credit for their work. What else is to be expected when they are so quick to fade into the background and leave the management of the works they create, but to mould and direct public thought.

The expenditure of public money is an important part of the administration of public affairs. It is notorious that large sums of public money are squandered on great public works because they are done in an inefficient and uneconomical way. Engineers see and recognize this more than other men. I do not mean to convey the idea that it involves upon them to do routine professional work for the public without compensation, but a lively interest and a properly directed influence may do much to correct the evils. The professional should be a much more prominent factor in moulding public affairs. What is needed is a habit of mind among engineers that will cause them to take an active part in all public questions where their knowledge and experience will enable them to contribute to the common good. Let them advise the legal profession and the legislator in forming laws governing public utilities and guarding the public health. Let them become leaders in the affairs of their government and promote the highest efficiency in its work. The influence of the professional man—the man with a right professional spirit—is needed in the direction of public affairs as well as in corporate management. The professional man takes in trust the affairs of his client. It is closely akin to what I have called the sense of personal responsibility.

"The great problem of the twentieth century is a social problem. The manifest tendency of the time to put more and more power into the hands of the few, and to take it away from the many, is a danger to the very life of the nation. It is endangering the high standards and efficiency of our institutions—a tendency towards deterioration. The engineer's training should enable him to see things as they are, to see through the shams of socialistic theories that profess to offer a cure for all the ills that society is heir to."

I close with this sentiment: "To look on public life with a cold, calculating eye, with contempt and disgust indicates neither intelligence, wisdom, nor patriotism, but rather ingratitude and a low order of citizenship. Your country is the home of the very best of men. Public questions. This is not a mere privilege, it is a duty you owe the nation in return for the benefits of citizenship."

Extract from an address by Dr. N. P. Lewis, M.A.M.S.C.E., on "The Engineer as a Professional Man."

CONCERNING PREHISTORIC MAN

Gleanings That Deal With the Men of Very Early Times

A recent expedition from the Smithsonian Institution to eastern Siberia confirms the results of the famous Morris K. Jessup expedition, as to the close resemblance between the natives of Siberia and the American Indians.

During the past ten years many rock shelters, or shallow caverns, have been excavated near New York City, but in none of them were found traces of the historic Indians.

There is now practical unanimity that America was peopled from Asia by way of Bering Straits. As to the time, there is no definite criterion, but it seems likely that this layer is not glacial or at least in the decline of the glacial period from the northern part of the continent.

Many reports of ancient man in America have been made, and one of the finds has stood the test of criticism. The most probable case of antiquity is the skeletons and implements found in New Jersey in a layer of glacial drift, which is not more recent than the paleolithic period in Europe.

Dr. Adolphe Bloch, a French anthropologist, has discovered a new puzzle in the origin of the blond Europeans. He seems to have made a strong case for their Quaternary origin in Europe itself. Further, he argues that these early blond races became known in changes within and not because of mixture with darker races, as usually supposed.

The final establishment of the chronology of prehistoric man in Europe has brought forward a very important problem as to the origin of this culture. Anthropologists must now decide as to whether it was instinctive or the result of invention in the sense in which we use that term to-day. The present tendency is to favor the latter view, and thus make it a psychological problem.

A new cavern in northern Spain affords a unique example of the culture of prehistoric man. Practically all the known cultures are represented by successive layers as they were deposited, thus furnishing positive proof of cultural chronology. Extensive excavations have been made under the direction of Professor Obermaier, of Paris, the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, sending Mr. N. C. Nelson to assist.

Professor Alexander P. Chamberlain, of Clark University, has just completed a preliminary survey of South American Indian languages. He finds a total of eighty-three independent stocks, or families, of languages. While this list will certainly be modified when more complete data are at hand, it is certain that the number of such stocks will not materially change. When one recalls that many of these stocks embrace languages as mutually unintelligible as English and German, the linguistic diversity of the South American native becomes truly astonishing.

The Engineering School of Columbia will be put upon a graduate basis next September after existing for fifty years as an undergraduate school.

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UGHTRED WINS CUP

Continued from page 1

over the Rio Grande would be a signal for a tactical destruction of American property.

"The country may be divided into a dozen warring factions, but they are all unanimous on one decision, and that is that they will brook no interference from the hated Americans. War would be followed by a terrible destruction of property and lives."

Hemming charged that those urging intervention were the capitalists, headed by the Standard Oil Company.

"My opponents draw lurid pictures of the terrible massacre of 50 Chinamen," went on the speaker. "They picture heartrending scenes where rebel leaders are bludgeoned to be shot by a squad of soldiers. Do they realize that beside the horrors of such a war as would ensue, these are nothing?"

Elliott also touched on the loss suffered by the stockholders, Canadian and American, in the Mexican revolution. He pointed that in the North, South and East of Mexico there were leaders fighting for supremacy. Women and children were being murdered in cold blood.

"If we saw a neighbor doing a like deed, we should try to stop him," went on the speaker. "I think the United States is Mexico's neighbor. I think intervention would be a disaster to Mexico, destroying itself, and only by the assistance of the United States can she become a peaceful nation."

AGAINST INTERVENTION

H. L. Henson, dwelt on the moral, social and political aspects of the case. He thought it was a breach of International Law for one nation to interfere arbitrarily with the internal affairs of another. The underlying idea of President Wilson was not merely a desire to restore order, but to force American institutions on Mexico. Ever since the War of 1812, events have pointed towards the ideal: America for the Americans." British and American interests in Mexico were very large, and would be seriously affected if they fell under American trusts.

"It might be well," he concluded, "for the Mexicans to beware of what Dr. Prince has called: 'Heavenly philanthropists who have often eminently succeeded in gaining material good under the Pecksniffian garb of a moral motive.' The French Revolution began by the dawning of an era of universal peace. As things turned out this armed crusade against tyranny developed into the establishment of a tyranny more absolute than those the revolution had overthrown."

Mr. McDiarmid in turn tried first to show that an intervening force was necessary, and then that the United States was the nation which should intervene. He went into a history of the Mexican revolution, narrating how Taft had massed the soldiers on the Mexican frontier during the early stages of the revolution. Huerta had finally gained control and all the nations had recognized him except the United States, whose opposition was based in the fact that Madero had been murdered. He also touched on the atrocities committed by the guerrilla armies, and remarked that presumably the greater army did the greater damage.

He argued, therefore, that it was the duty of some country to intervene, and it devolved upon the United States to do so on account of the Monroe Doctrine.

Will McConnell opposed interven-

AMUSEMENTS

His Majesty's Theatre

ALL WEEK
With Matinee Saturday.
CHAS. GASTY, AND OTHERS
THE EMINENT ENGLISH PLAYERS
Miss Eva Moore & Mr. H. V. Esmond

With their entire London Company in a remarkable Comedy of English Life.

THE DEAR FOOL

By H. V. Esmond.

PRICES—Eves, 25c. to \$2.00. Mats, 25c. to \$1.50.

PRINCESS

Matinee Saturday.

JULIA DEAN in
"HER OWN MONEY."

PRICES—Eves, and Sat. Mat., 25c. to \$1.50.

Next Week—"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE EPHEUM

2:10 PM. To-Day 8:00 P.M.

Baby Helen
Hall and West
Jasper,
the Thinking Dog
Ward and Cal
Big Feature Concert Every Sunday—10 Cents.

GAYETY Burlesque

Prices Evening, 12c. to 75c.

Rose Sydel's London Belles

with JOHNNIE WEBER.

Ladies' Ten-cent Matinees Every Day

Except Saturdays and Holidays.

NEW SHOW MON. WED. FRID. SUN

IMPERIAL

2000 SEATS AT 10 CENTS

"FITZGUTH'S RIDE,"

A Drama of Love and War, in Two Parts

TO ALA-KA

Vis the Rivers of the North.

ENGLISH GASTY, AND OTHERS.

LUCE & LUCE — BETTY DOWN.

HOPE-JONES UNIT ORCHESTRA.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:

NEW DEPARTURE FOR

Miss Florence Lawre ce

In an Amazing Double Role.

"THE FALSE BR DE"

(Three Parts.)

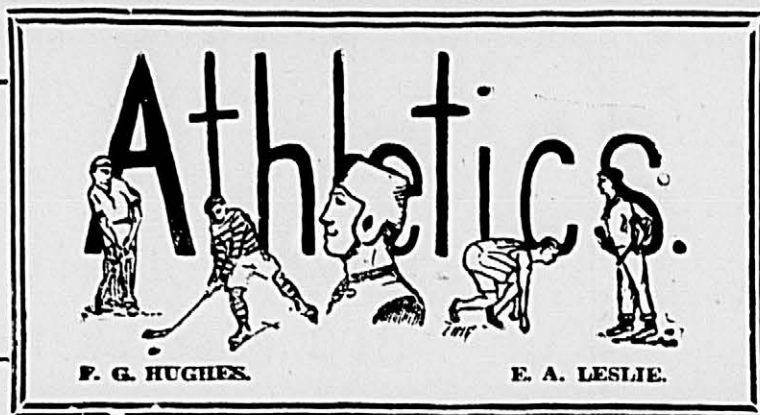
THE STRAND

St. Catherine, Cor. Mansfield.

WILLIE ECKSTEIN, Pianist.

NEW GRAND

'A MAN'S SHADOW'



SENIORS OUT IN FULL FORCE TO PRACTICE AT THE ARENA

McGILL WINS.

The McGill intermediate basketball team defeated the R. R. Y. M. C. A. at the Central Y. M. C. A. last night, in a fast game. The final score was 30-27. Their win places them second in the Interprovincial Y. M. C. A. League.

BUSY WEEK-END FOR THE SKIERS

Jumping Saturday in Montreal—
Two Runs on Sunday at
Shawbridge

On Saturday McGill expects to enter the annual championship jumping competition held by the Montreal Ski Club at their jump on Cote des Neiges. It is expected that Dartmouth University as well as McGill will enter teams in the class "B" event, which is open to any member of the ski club that has not already won a prize in any senior competition. The McGill Ski Club express bright hopes for a successful outing. On Sunday morning, a cross country race is to be held at Shawbridge, the only teams competing in this however, will be those of Dartmouth College and McGill. This promises a very strenuous time for the teams competing, and their endurance for one day will be tried to the utmost by another cross country run in the afternoon to decide the Dominion Championship. It is to be hoped that the jumping try-out this afternoon will be fully attended. All men trying for a place on the team will be required to be at the M. S. C. jump on Cote des Neiges this afternoon. The following are specially required: N. A. Williams, K. H. S. Hogue, C. G. Thompson, P. McLeod, C. O. Fricker, P. Fisher, I. Strathairn and Buckley. Last Saturday the McGill S. C. entered for the green and intermediate jumps at the Montreal Ski Club grounds. G. P. Thompson won sixth place in the green event, and fourth in the intermediate jump. K. H. S. Hogue won second place, and he also took second place in the long distance jump, making a fifty-three foot jump, to the admiration of all who witnessed this exhibition.

BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

There will be a senior basketball practice in the Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium to-day. A full turnout is requested to prepare for the Queen's game in Kingston on Saturday.

HORSES RAID RANCHES.

The Canadian Government has been urged to take measures for checking the depredations of wild horses in the Peace River country in western Alberta and eastern British Columbia. The horses have been making raids on the ranches of many domestic horses and leading away valuable mares imported by the settlers. The culprits are said to be descendants of horses abandoned during the gold rush to the Yukon territory in 1897-98.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR LAW REPLY TO FIRST'S CHALLENGE

Tuesday, the 24th, is the Date That Punishment Will Be Meted Out to Poor Freshmen

COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal:—
In the matter of the Petition of the students of the First Year Law and
and
The Students of the Second and Third Years, Respondents.
Answer in Writing.
For answer to the Petition of the First Year Students, the Respondents say:—
1.—That the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Petition hereinabove referred to are admitted.
2.—That the Respondents are ignorant of the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 3 of the said Petition.
3.—That the Respondents deny the allegations contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the said Petition.
4.—For further answer to the said Petition Respondents say:—
That ten days previous to the publication of the said Petition, the said Respondents did challenge the said First Year in a hockey match, which said challenge was accepted by the said First Year, on condition that they be allowed a delay of two weeks wherein to train and practice, and to which condition the said Respondents did agree.
5.—That before the aforesaid delay of two weeks had elapsed, the said First Year did publish their said Petition, with the intent that the said Respondents should be discredited in the eyes of their Alma Mater in particular, and the world in general.
6.—That by the publication of the said Petition the First Year have maliciously libelled the said Respondents, inasmuch as it was published with the intention of making the said Respondents appear to be afraid to play the said First Year in hockey, whereas the Respondents have always expressed their willingness to play the said First Year.
7.—That the Respondents are vastly superior in every contest, whether mental or physical, to the said First Year, as witness their supremacy over them in the Rugby match of last Fall.
Wherefore the Respondents pray act of the foregoing allegations; and furthermore, pray that the said First Year students be condemned to file an appearance at the Campus Rink on Tuesday, the 24th of February, at 2.00 p.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, there to prove (?) their contentions, as set forth in the said petition, "V.C. et al. v. R. R. Y. M. C. A." and in default thereof that they be delivered into the hands of the Department of Incineration of the City of Montreal, there to be dealt with according to the City By-laws relating to the disposal of garbage and other filthy refuse.
The whole with costs.
(Sgd.) Messrs. Moyse, Scott, Allan, Wanklyn, Mulcair, Audette, Kert, etc.,
Attorneys for Respondents.

SENIORS FOR KINGSTON.

The following men are to leave to-morrow (Friday), morning at 9 a.m., from the Grand Trunk Bonaventure Station for Kingston, to play Quebec, Rankin, Masson, Hughes, Rankin, Masson, Davidson, Parsons, Riley, De Muth, Brophy and Wickson.

JUNIORS FALL BEFORE SOPHS

First Arts' Hockey Game Resulted in Win for '16—
Score 4 to 1

THREE IN ONE

Match Was Combination of
Hockey, Golf and Curling

Yesterday, those who collected around the Campus rink, between 12 and 1, witnessed a most thrilling match, which was a combination of hockey, golf and curling (curling was the iron). The 2nd year made short work of the 3rd, defeating them by a score of 4 to 1. For the winners Hilbard and Parkins starred, and for the losers, Clarke, in goal, and Gibbs at centre, carried off the honors.
McKenzie of '16, and Fraser, were the only members who attracted the embarrassing attention of Referee Larkin. They were sent to the bench for one and five minutes respectively.
The teams:—
'15. Goal. Ralston
Clarke. Cover point.
O'Halloran. Right wing.
x Ross. Left wing.
Fraser. Centre.
Oliver. Parkins
Gibbs. McKenzie
x Replaced by Cushing in second half.
GOAL SUMMARY.
First Half.
Hilbard. 12 min.
Second Half.
McKenzie. 4 min.
Cushing. 10 min.
Hilbard. 12 min.
Hilbard.

BASEBALL VICTORY FOR CALIFORNIA U.

Defeated Naval Training Station
In Fast Game of Ball by
5 To 3

Varsity, 5; Naval Training Station, 3. Such was the result of an expedition of Uncle Sam's baseball recruits into the territory of California Varsity last Saturday afternoon.
Up to the middle of the sixth inning the trip was a great success for the sailors. They had three runs against the Varsity's none, and the delegation had had voyaged from the shores of Goat Island had begun to extend sympathy to California and her supporters.
But when the Varsity came to bat in its half of the sixth, the ill wind changed. Adair walked and advanced on Rubke's hit. Young struck out but Glanelli was given free passage to first. Adair scored when the catcher let the pitched ball go by him, and Sebastian evened the score by a long hit, which resulted in his downfall when he tried to extend it into a home run.
In the following inning the Varsity made two more runs. Dodson and Adair walked and Rubke was safe on an error by the first baseman. Young and Glanelli were then walked in succession, and a two-run lead was obtained.
Coach Schaeffer used fourteen players, two of which were utility batters. Sebastian received and Chapman, Dodge and Glanelli were the regulars. Woodmansee and Ross composed the battery for the Naval Training Station.
Score:—
R. H. E.
Naval Training Station. 3 7 3
Varsity. 5 8 2

QUEENS SENIORS LOSE TO GRADS

Basil George Leads Team to
4 to 3 Victory

By the exceptionally good goal-tending of Gilbert, and the strong resistance of his defence at the critical points of the game, the Queens Old Boys' team won from Queens seniors by 4 goals to 3. The exhibition match, on fact, before a large crowd, was speedily throughout, being played in three twenty-minute periods. At the end of the first half, Basil George's team had a two to none lead. The final period finished with 4 to 1 for the visitors. But Queens scored twice in the last twenty minutes to their opponents blank. This told the 4 to 3 story. The game was comparatively free from any irregularities and injuries.
During the hour of play, but particularly in the first period, although Queens did a lot of wild shooting, it was only "Vic" Gilbert who saved scores. Before a large crowd, with numbers of wing shots he, with remarkable judgment and some luck, went out of his nets to meet the student forwards, who were boring in upon him. "Greg" George and "Max" McKenzie were the other more effective men with the "old boys".
Irae Smith, the Queens goal tend, was up against a spasm of off-color, although the entire team seemed to perform at its best. Dodson and Box probably did any "starring" there was.
There was twelve minutes' going before the initial tally was sounded, and from the start the Queens team had the upper hand. "Greg" George took the second, with Queens's scoreless. In comparatively short order the All Stars landed two more in the next spasm, and things looked kind of bad for the student regulars, when Box, after getting through the defence, shot the rubber past Gilbert when the latter came out to meet him.
However, in the past period the intercollegiate players, the almost assured champions, had it over the visitors. They excelled them in condition, skating almost rings around them in the wind-up. "Wallie" Smith pulled off one of the nicest pieces of work when he carried the puck from his defence and placed it safely in the nets. Dodson next secured a counter, which was disallowed as a forward pass, but "Len" Smith retrieved it, when, from an amusing attack of three of the Queens' forwards on Gilbert, the goal was scored.
All of the former tri-colour players were classy hockeyists when they figured on the team when attending the university, and as Gilbert is reliable most of them have improved since. "Greg" George, of Eganville, tops the list. Of New Edinburgh fame, the Toronto pro team now has him on the bench, and "Greg" will likely leave amateur ranks soon when he plays a game in the N.H.A. The former Queens' man, with lots of speed and ability to stick handle, is seen at his best around the nets.
"Vic" Gilbert, the well-known Kingston boy, is recognized as one of

DATES ARE ANNOUNCED FOR WICKSTEED GYM COMPETITION

March 18th and 21st Are the
Dates That Are Set Aside

Final arrangements have been completed to hold the annual Wicksteed gymnastic competition on March 18th and 21st at the Central Y. M. C. A.
This contest, which was rendered possible by the gift of the late Dr. R. J. Wicksteed, has now been completed for a number of times, and this year is likely to create even more interest than previously.
A special prize will be awarded by Dr. Harvey, and is open to competition to all first year men.
The Wicksteed silver medal is given to the best fourth year gymnast. The second and third year men fight out between them for the Wicksteed bronze medal. The winners of these medals are also entitled to small "M's".
Practices for the various events are to start immediately. In addition to the regular hours of instruction, special classes will be held on Wednesdays at 4.45, and on Saturdays at 4.30. These classes will develop all their time to preparation along the lines of the competition.
The following is a list of the exercises and the points to be allotted to each:—
Parallel bars. 100
Gymnastic horse. 100
Fence vault. 100
Freehand Drill.
Swedish Drill.
Low Horizontal Bar. 100
Gymnastic Dances. 100
Total. 500
Typewritten copies of the exercises may be obtained from Instructor Lamb.

ST. MIKE'S WIN

Defeated Cleveland Hockey
Team in Easy Manner by
7 To 1

St. Michael's avenged the defeats sustained by Canadian teams at the hands of Cleveland in past seasons on the latter's rink, when they swamped the seven from that city at the Arena by 7 to 1. The Cleveland team has never before played on a Canadian rink, and there were many of the opinion that they were afraid to leave Cleveland for fear of losing their reputation. A crowd of nearly 5,000 witnessed the game, and went away much pleased. It was anything but good hockey. Both teams started in to slash, trip, and do everything contrary to the rules of our great winter pastime. The penalty bench was always in use, sometimes by as many as four players. The visitors certainly displayed one thing, and that is that they have plenty of speed. This they demonstrated in the first half. Time and again the forward line broke away, and the St. Michael's forwards seemed unable to catch them. However, when they met the St. Michael's defence, it was a case of loss the puck on nearly every occasion. They lacked the ability to handle the puck when close in on the nets, and lost numerous chances to score through this weakness.
St. Michael's had fully 75 per cent. of the play, but the Cleveland defence and forwards backed in on the net, and it was almost impossible to score. In the second half they fairly bombarded Odmark in goal, but it required 24 minutes of play before they could bulge the nets.
The visitors were a keen disappointment in many respects. The forwards loafed continually, and if it had been an association fixture there would surely have been some sent to the side lines for this infringement of the rules. The entire team looked flustered and system. As was expected, Captain "Cody" Winters was the best for the Clevelanders. He seldom rushed, being too busy on the defence. When he did, however, the local seven had considerable trouble in stopping him. His chief weakness is a tendency to hurdle. He came to grief on several occasions. The teams:—
St. Michael's. Goal. Cleveland.
Allison. Point. Odmark.
Murphy. Cover point. Jamieson.
Disette. Rover. Winters.
Farr. Centre. Trimble.
Lafamme. Forward. Wellington.
Richardson. Forward. Irving.
Mathews. Forward. Debernard.
Referee—Beulah Davidson.

BASEBALL VICTORY FOR CALIFORNIA U.

Defeated Naval Training Station
In Fast Game of Ball by
5 To 3

Varsity, 5; Naval Training Station, 3. Such was the result of an expedition of Uncle Sam's baseball recruits into the territory of California Varsity last Saturday afternoon.
Up to the middle of the sixth inning the trip was a great success for the sailors. They had three runs against the Varsity's none, and the delegation had had voyaged from the shores of Goat Island had begun to extend sympathy to California and her supporters.
But when the Varsity came to bat in its half of the sixth, the ill wind changed. Adair walked and advanced on Rubke's hit. Young struck out but Glanelli was given free passage to first. Adair scored when the catcher let the pitched ball go by him, and Sebastian evened the score by a long hit, which resulted in his downfall when he tried to extend it into a home run.
In the following inning the Varsity made two more runs. Dodson and Adair walked and Rubke was safe on an error by the first baseman. Young and Glanelli were then walked in succession, and a two-run lead was obtained.
Coach Schaeffer used fourteen players, two of which were utility batters. Sebastian received and Chapman, Dodge and Glanelli were the regulars. Woodmansee and Ross composed the battery for the Naval Training Station.
Score:—
R. H. E.
Naval Training Station. 3 7 3
Varsity. 5 8 2

QUEENS SENIORS LOSE TO GRADS

Basil George Leads Team to
4 to 3 Victory

By the exceptionally good goal-tending of Gilbert, and the strong resistance of his defence at the critical points of the game, the Queens Old Boys' team won from Queens seniors by 4 goals to 3. The exhibition match, on fact, before a large crowd, was speedily throughout, being played in three twenty-minute periods. At the end of the first half, Basil George's team had a two to none lead. The final period finished with 4 to 1 for the visitors. But Queens scored twice in the last twenty minutes to their opponents blank. This told the 4 to 3 story. The game was comparatively free from any irregularities and injuries.
During the hour of play, but particularly in the first period, although Queens did a lot of wild shooting, it was only "Vic" Gilbert who saved scores. Before a large crowd, with numbers of wing shots he, with remarkable judgment and some luck, went out of his nets to meet the student forwards, who were boring in upon him. "Greg" George and "Max" McKenzie were the other more effective men with the "old boys".
Irae Smith, the Queens goal tend, was up against a spasm of off-color, although the entire team seemed to perform at its best. Dodson and Box probably did any "starring" there was.
There was twelve minutes' going before the initial tally was sounded, and from the start the Queens team had the upper hand. "Greg" George took the second, with Queens's scoreless. In comparatively short order the All Stars landed two more in the next spasm, and things looked kind of bad for the student regulars, when Box, after getting through the defence, shot the rubber past Gilbert when the latter came out to meet him.
However, in the past period the intercollegiate players, the almost assured champions, had it over the visitors. They excelled them in condition, skating almost rings around them in the wind-up. "Wallie" Smith pulled off one of the nicest pieces of work when he carried the puck from his defence and placed it safely in the nets. Dodson next secured a counter, which was disallowed as a forward pass, but "Len" Smith retrieved it, when, from an amusing attack of three of the Queens' forwards on Gilbert, the goal was scored.
All of the former tri-colour players were classy hockeyists when they figured on the team when attending the university, and as Gilbert is reliable most of them have improved since. "Greg" George, of Eganville, tops the list. Of New Edinburgh fame, the Toronto pro team now has him on the bench, and "Greg" will likely leave amateur ranks soon when he plays a game in the N.H.A. The former Queens' man, with lots of speed and ability to stick handle, is seen at his best around the nets.
"Vic" Gilbert, the well-known Kingston boy, is recognized as one of

R.V.C. STUDENTS PREPARING FOR THEIR SPORTS DAY

March 11th and 14th Are the Dates of the Competition—There
Will Be Twelve Events

The students of the Royal Victoria College are to have their annual sports day on Wednesday, March 11th, and Saturday, March 14th. This competition promises to be a great success, as the list of entries for the events bids fair to rival in number and prowess those of former years. One may judge by the number at the practices which are held in the R. V. C. gymnasium. These students are required to give their names at once to their respective year's sports manager, and to state explicitly which events they desire to enter. Students may enter for six events, besides those of the inter-year competitions. Each Co-ed is required by the rules to attend six practices before the date of an event, which takes place on Wednesday as well as six practices before Saturday's programme. The dates of all the entering student's practice will be required to be written on notes posted for that purpose in the gymnasium. The style will be brought into consideration, thus the candidate having the best style will gain recognition as well as the maker of the best time. The Judges intend to lay more stress on the rules than in former years. The class that wins most places in this meet will get a point more for the interclass trophy.
LIST OF EVENTS.
1—Eighty yards.
2—One hundred and sixty yards.
3—High Jump.
4—Vaulting—Room Vaulting.
5—Obstacle Race—two entries from each year.
6—Blindfold Team Race—two teams of three each.
7—Head-balance Race—Walkers.
8—Basketball. A team of six from each year passing the ball from the guard to the centres, and thence to the baskets, shooting each time until a score is made.
9—Kings—Swinging on two rings. Two exercises.
10—Walking race.
11—Fencing.
12—Balancing exercises—Two.
The dates for the different events will be announced later.
Right wing, Dobson; left wing, McKinnor (captain).
Old Boys—goal, Gilbert; right defence, B. McKenzie; left defence, Basil George (capt.); rover "Maw" McKenzie; centre, "Greg" George; right wing, LaLush; left wing, Forgie.
Referee—"Bouncer" Brouse, Frontenac.
SUMMARY.
All-Stars—Fergie. 12 mins.
All-Stars—G. George. 5 mins.
SECOND PERIOD.
All-Stars—LaLush. 1-2 mins.
All-Stars—G. George. 3-1-2 mins.
Queens—B. McKenzie. 9 mins.
THIRD PERIOD.
Queens—W. Smith. 14 mins.
Queens—L. Smith. 4 mins.

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AT HOME AND ABROAD
What Is Happening in Students Athletics in the U.S.
Capt. Clarke, the Junior's goalkeeper nearly distinguished himself in yesterday's game by almost scoring after an end to end rush.
The Lehigh University team defeated Lafayette 25 to 23.
St. Paul's school defeated the Harvard freshmen at hockey 4 to 0.
The Yale hockey team defeated Cornell 3 goals to 1.
Wesleyan University defeated Williams College at basketball 15 to 11.
The Annapolis Academy wrestling team defeated Lehigh University Saturday 9 bouts to 0.
The Washington Fencers Club defeated Annapolis Academy in a dual fencing bout 7 bouts to 2.
Capt. Leo Dick of the Iowa Varsity football team for 1914, has resigned that position and will graduate in June.
A new world's 100-yard hurdle record was made at the Johns Hopkins fifth regiment indoor meet at Baltimore, when Cronley, of the University of Virginia, did the distance in 11 3-5s.
J. S. Wray, coach of the Harvard University crews during the past few years, has signed a long term contract with the Crimson authorities. The new

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Apple Pie, Lemon Jelly and Cream, Stewed Prunes and Custard, Peach Tart.
Tea, Coffee, Bread and Butter, Special Fish Dinner Friday.
Twenty-one Meal Tickets, \$4.50.
The Phillips Exeter Academy hockey team defeated Phillips Andover Academy in the Boston Arena in their first championship match 4 to 1.
The Princeton varsity hockey team defeated Harvard in the St. Nicholas rink, 4 to 2. This makes the series a tie at one game each.
The Brown Varsity swimming team defeated Cornell University in a dual meet at Providence 38 points to 15.
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestling team defeated the Harvard Varsity in a dual match 6 bouts to 1.
The hen stood on the river's brink And gave her college cry, Until a frog, in pained surprise, Politely asked her why. She said, "Kind sir, you see that duck Out there upon the water? Well, that's a winning college crew, And I'm her Alma Mater."

McGill Daily

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Editor. Miss A. C. MacKeen. **Miss Howard.** R. V. C. **Miss Macdonald.** Miss Lee

Drama. P. G. Hughes, A. Goldbloom. **Exchanges.** K. Gordon. **Reviews.** T. J. McVittie, B.A.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE.

A. N. Jenks. **J. Denney.** **L. Koelle.**
C. A. P. Murison. **C. Holden.** **A. R. Gordon.**
H. P. Foran. **I. Shaer.**

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NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE

Not all the tributes to the influence of the newspapers, the influence that is indirect as much as it is conscious and designed, come in complimentary form. When President Faunce, of Brown University enters a charge upon their account that they stimulate provincialism, which he rates as a common fault of the times, and holds them in a measure responsible for it, he places high value upon their power, even when it operates in restraint of the practise of thinking broadly. Attracted by even an inverted compliment, the newspapers may well heed the opinion of one whose scholarships entitles him to attention, and examine the justness of the charge. Provincialism is nowhere more a term of reproach than in journalism. No praise is sweet in the ear of the journalist if it is accompanied by the qualification that his product is provincial. He will plead that what may seem undue attention to parochial affairs is a concession to the demand of the neighborhood. There is no other problem greater to the newspaper than the right balance between world and home concerns. Upon none other could the university leader give advice with equal certainty of attention.

"We should learn to think internationally," said Dr. Faunce in a recent address. Too narrow, we say. Why not universally? Internationalism hardly gets beyond the thought of relationship between one people and another. And if the faults and failures that mar the relations between nations were to be accounted for in a phrase, would it not be that they were restricted by the lack of recognition of a broader law? Thinking internationally, armaments expand; thinking universally, the end of war is seen and the casting of its implements suspends. Not to dwell on definitions, the chiding of the teacher is at least a hint of the need of all problems, that they shall be measured by the thought of humanity.

The world seems to be moving that way. The university president would not deny that education is extending the bounds of its purposes. Another of his profession, presiding over the republic, would perhaps insist that politics were reshaping on the broader plan. Religions would claim to lead the advancing line. Conflict of duty between the service near at hand and the service of what concerns all mankind ceases when the rule for each is made that upon which Christianity rests, the brotherhood of man. "Every step of progress is a step more spiritual," says Mrs. Eddy, in the opening line of "The People's Idea of God." Without the spiritual advance it is not progress.

The press will hardly resist the advice given by Dr. Faunce. Ampler information of the world's news is, in and of itself, a substantial aid to the universal thinking that is the solvent of all problems. Clearly marked in the newer enterprise of the press is the constant, in place of the fitful, portrayal of man's activities, wherever on the globe man may be. It is the recognition of the need the college man describes, which is not rejected but only amended if "universal" be put in place of "international."

EDITORIAL NOTE

Large competition should be evident for the offices to be filled shortly in the Science Undergraduate Society. No student knows how near he is to an honorable position until he tries for it. There is no harm in running, and the result is apt to be surprisingly better than at first would be hoped.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

FROM THE MCGILL DAILY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1912.

Toronto Globe make favorable comments on Intercollegiate swimming meet. Montreal, Feb. 19, 1912.—The McGill Swimming and Diving team, and the McGill water polo sextette, wound up a record week in intercollegiate athletics, for the Red and White defeats Toronto Varsity teams in a decisive fashion. At polo the McGill sextette won by a score of 4-1. McGill won first and second in all the speed races.

The Historical Club met at Strathcona Hall, Mr. Klein, President of the Historical Society of Harvard, read an interesting paper on "Modern Methods of Historical Research."

The recital given by Mr. W. H. Hungerford, pianist, and Mr. Merlyn Davis, tenor, in the Conservatorium Hall, was most enjoyable. This was the second of two recitals which has been arranged by the Director.

Prof. A. W. Gray, Honorary Vice-President of the Electric Club, spoke to the members of the club, his subject was, "Construction and Shop Work Practice."

FUTURITIES

Today—
Boxing.
Hockey practice at 7.
Senior basketball practice.
Fancy Skating.
To-morrow—
Arts Dinner.

McGill at Queens, Swimming.
Saturday—
McGill at Queens, basketball.
Special classes, Wicketed Competition.

Wonderful Dog Performs To Delight of the Students Who Show Much Interest

Surprising Exhibition of Canine Intelligence—"Jasper" at Molson Hall—Evidence of Thorough Training

Fully two hundred people, professors, co-eds, and students, were privileged to witness the performance of Jasper, a wonderful dog, in Molson Hall yesterday afternoon. It was found impossible to hold the exhibition in the Union as had been planned owing to the fact that the Union authorities did not approve of the idea. The difficulty was overcome when Dean Moyses, upon the Daily's request, courteously consented to the use of Molson Hall.

The owner of the dog, Mr. Taylor, had the animal do a number of most amazing things. At the outset, he ordered the dog to enter one of the rooms at the end of the hall. When this was done, Mr. Taylor said, "Now shut the door," and to the astonishment of all present the door was slammed violently. Another trick, if trick it can be termed, and there is no suggestion of a fake in the performance, was picking a handkerchief from the pocket of a student who had gone part way down stairs. When told to do this, the dog made straight for the desired object and returned it to his master. One particularly good stunt was that of climbing up on a chair and looking out of the window when directed to do so.

What proved of great interest was the way in which the dog would pick up articles from the table when these

were designated, untie shoe-laces, drag a student by the coat from one end of the room to the other, remove a pair of spectacles from someone's nose or a hat from some person's head as occasion demanded.

One thing the dog failed to do was to pick up a pen which had been placed down stairs. The reason for this, the owner claimed, was that he had never seen the article before and added to this was the fact that the color of the pen bore considerable resemblance to that of the floor. Mr. Taylor pointed out that the dog had to learn what certain things were, before he could associate names with them.

The audience expressed its appreciation and interest by prolonged applause after each new feature of the exhibition. What most engrossed their attention was the originality shown by the dog at every turn. After the exhibition, Dr. Tait stated to the Daily that he considered that the dog was "exceptionally clever," but could not be given credit for thinking as a human being would think. He said that the explanation of the matter lay in association. There was an undoubted resemblance to the behaviour of the infant who comes to know things. The dog had unquestionably been thoroughly trained and his performance, especially in some particulars, was most remarkable.

TRIPS FOR SENIOR PLAYERS MAY BE ARRANGED AFTER ALL

Attempt Being Made to Take Them Up To Ottawa, And Perhaps to Macdonald College

If arrangements can be made, the Senior Play may be taken up to Ottawa and entered for the Earl Gray Amateur Dramatic Competition. Judging by the last few rehearsals, this year's Senior Play should stand a very good chance against any other amateur organization in Canada. The improving classes in Arts and the Royal Victoria College are to be congratulated upon the talent they have developed. Too much credit cannot be given to Dr. McMillan, and to Miss Cameron and Miss Lichenstein for the improvement that has been made in "The Manoeuvre of Jane." They are giving up

a great deal of time to the rehearsals, but it must be gratifying to them to note that the play is making.

If the Ottawa trip falls through, every attempt will be made to arrange for a performance out at Macdonald College. Much time has been given up to the preparation of "The Manoeuvre of Jane" and now that such a creditable performance is ensured, all those taking part would feel much more satisfied if they could give two or three performances.

The tickets are selling rapidly, and the Convocation Hall is sure to be well filled.

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IS TO HAND FOR "ONSLAUGHT"

A Number of Classes Have Yet to Contribute — All Contributions to Be In at End of Week

Will all those class Presidents who have not already handed in their classes' subscriptions to the fund for the plaster cast of Dr. Tait McKenzie's "Onslaught," please do so at the earliest opportunity, as it is the wish of those initiating the campaign to have it wound up by the end of the week. All subscriptions to be handed in to the chairman of the committee, John Abbott, address, 441 Mackay street, City.

Subscriptions received up to date:—
Arts '14 \$10.25
Arts '15 10.00
Arts '16 16.50
Arts '17 15.00
Science '15 13.50
Medicine '17 8.15
Total \$73.40

Those not yet heard from are:
The Faculty of Law,
Med. '14, '15, '16, '18,
Science '14, '16, '17.

ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

Arts '15 at 5 p.m., on the Campus Rink: "Well I must leave now. There are so many girls I must skate with before the closing hour."

There will be a meeting of the Students' Council to-night at 7 in the Union.

The Students' Orchestra will hold their usual practice to-night at 7.30 in Strathcona Hall. It is urged that all members should be on hand as there are but two practices left before the next public appearance of the Orchestra, to take place on the occasion of the Senior Play.

The extremely cold weather yesterday afternoon induced many to patronize the rink.

The attendance at the Lit. last night on the occasion of the Reford Cup contest bespeaks anything but great interest in public speaking.

Will the person who discovered a fountain pen lying on the large table in the hall of the Union last night on the occasion of the Reford Cup contest, kindly return the same to the owner, Mr. Hemming, care of the secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A. at the Hall.

THINGS THEATRICAL

MISCHA ELMAN.

Mischa Elman, the famous young Russian violinist, who will perform in Windsor Hall on Friday evening, March 6, is fond of athletics, as well as music. "Do I like athletics?" queried the young Russian a few days ago, when that question was put to him. "Of course."

The young man is something of an athlete himself.

Elman fond of athletics. Young violinist follows baseball and other American sports.

He goes in for swimming and long walks, and has lately expressed himself

as favoring boxing. His hesitancy in taking up this latter form of exercise is due wholly to the wishes of his manager, who does not wish Mischa to endanger his fingers through striking a hard blow.

Elman will play at his recital a number of compositions that have made him one of the most distinguished violinists of all time. "The marvellous abilities of this young man, who has just come to his majority, seem to be yearly expanding. Every year he plays his beautiful tone takes on added color and richer warmth."

The local manager for Mischa Elman is Mr. Louis Bourdon.

HE SEEMS TO TAKE TO IT SPLENDIDLY

Mr. E. P. L. Henson, the well-known controversial letter writer, is developing into a comedian of no mean ability. His achievements in the rehearsals of the Senior Play are causing a mild sensation. But then he takes naturally to the part of Freberday Postok, a tall and comely young Englishman, who is fond of making speeches. To see Mr. Henson on the stage is in itself well worth the price of admission.

A PROPER DECORUM IN WORDS.

A country girl returned from her first year at college. An old bear called and found her quite superior. He asked for a tale of her college days and was told to say "narrative." Later on he remarked that if he didn't put the window down the wind might "put the lamp out." "Why don't you say 'ex-

tinguish?" she asked him.

Soon they heard a racket outside. The young man rushed out. After a long while he returned breathless, saying that he had found a pig in the yard and the young lady's father trying to get it out.

"Well, what did you do?" he was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I caught it by its narrative and extinguished it!"

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Because no other country has a climate, a temperature and a soil so ideally adapted for the successful breeding of the finest type of Black Foxes.

It is a well known fact, among expert fox breeders, that extremes of dry heat make the fur thin and light, and intense moist cold makes it coarse and shaggy.

The soil of Prince Edward Island has been one of the most important factors in breeding a class of Black Foxes which is unequalled anywhere else in the world. This is due to the fact that the soil is entirely free from lime.

Lime burns out the fur, removes the oil and renders the pelt harsh in texture and dull in colour.

The site selected for the breeding of the Black Foxes of the International Black Foxes Limited is the Breeders Ranching Co., of Charlottetown, one of the best locations on the Island both for climate and soil.

While the stock selected is the very finest strains produced on Prince Edward Island, being obtained from such well-known ranches as Dalton, Gordon, Tuplin, Oulton, Raynor and Champion—names which are synonymous with all that is best in the Fox breeding industry—additional efforts will be made to obtain the best possible results from the above mentioned stock.

With this object in view, International Black Foxes Limited have made arrangements with Dr. A. C. Lundie, the veterinary in charge of the famous Chas. Dalton Fox Co., who will carefully inspect the food supplied the animals and see that they are kept in a perfectly healthy condition.

It was due to the care exercised by Dr. Lundie that the Dalton Company paid a dividend last year of 40 per cent.

The International Black Foxes Limited will commence, very shortly, the breeding of 20 pairs of high grade Prince Edward Island Foxes, all of which will be eligible for Registration under the most select class "A" of the Fox Breeders Association.

Pure Prince Edward Island young Silver Foxes, for breeding purposes from litters of 1913 have sold as high as \$25,000 a pair, while proved breeders have realized as much as \$32,500 a pair.

Figuring on a very conservative basis, however, our 20 pairs of foxes in 1915 should produce 50 young foxes—sixteen young foxes having been raised by 3 pairs in 1913.

Pups born in the spring of 1913 sold at from \$12,000 to \$25,000 per pair, and cannot now be obtained at these figures.

Basing the price at the lowest figure of \$12,000 the Company would obtain from the sale of 50 young foxes \$300,000, from which deducting ranching expenses of \$45,000 would leave a net profit of \$255,000 which on the capital is 63 3-4 per cent. or \$63.75 on every \$100 invested.

Just stop and think what these earnings mean, without any effort or exertion on your part.

The conservative opinion of men who have gone carefully into the matter is that fox breeding will be carried on for the next five or ten years before pelts will be sold.

When you realize that 95 p.c. of the Black Foxes raised in the world are produced on Prince Edward Island, that only one pelt was sold on the London market last year, and that if all the pelts on Prince Edward Island were offered for sale on the London market to-day they would all be sold within two hours, you can better realize the possibilities for enormous profits to be made in Black Fox Breeding if entered into now.

Black Foxes have always been and will continue to be the fur of royalty and the millionaire and as long as it is so, prices will be maintained.

Because, after all, no other fur can equal the Black Fox.

A reference to a circular recently issued by the Canadian Government shows an increase in the price of Black Fox Fur of 300 p.c. for the 10 years ending 1911 over the previous decade.

Prices have never receded, but always advanced.

A well-known citizen of Charlottetown, P. E. I., claims he put \$1,000 into fox breeding and one year later took out a profit of \$17,000, including his original investment of \$1,000.

Three sisters, sending home their savings, are now receiving an average income of \$15,000 a year.

A company owned chiefly by working women is paying a dividend of 900 per cent. Others have incomes of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each, yearly, from their fox investments, while thousands of shareholders are receiving 25 p.c. to 200 p.c. on investments of \$100 to \$1,000 each.

To share these profits you must act, and act quickly—\$10 down and the balance in easy terms gives you a share of stock, par value \$100, in International Black Foxes, Limited.

GUARANTEE

The directors of the Company have entered into an agreement by which a dividend on the first year's operations of the Company, of at least 30 p.c., is guaranteed to the Shareholders who have paid up their stock in full before the 1st September, 1914.

Here's a chance of a lifetime to become a partner in the most lucrative live stock industry in the world to-day.

Write for particulars and prospectus as we are always ready and glad to give them, but, judging from present enquiries, the stock will soon be sold, and your best plan is to send a remittance now of Ten Dollars for every \$100 Share of Stock you want to secure.

International Black Foxes, Limited,
Suite 1, Record Building
SHERBROOKE, P. Q.